UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

FORTY-NINTH SESSION

Official Records

FIFTH COMMITTEE
32nd meeting
held on
Wednesday, 14 December 1994
at 10 a.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 32nd MEETING

Chairman: Mr. TEIRLINCK (Belgium)

Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Mr. MSELLE

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Distr. GENERAL
A/C.5/49/SR.32
28 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

94-82796 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.25 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 107: PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995 (continued)

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.2/Rev.1 concerning agenda item 72 (A/C.1/49/L.2/Rev.1; A/C.5/49/35)

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Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council (A/C.5/49/12)

1. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) said that the Secretary-General's statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.2/Rev.1 concerning the establishment of an African nuclear-weapon-free zone (A/C.5/49/35) indicated that implementation of the recommendations contained in that draft resolution would give rise to expenditure estimated at $112,300. Paragraph 7 of the statement showed that the total amount included conference-servicing costs of $27,200 and non-conference-servicing costs of $85,100 to cover the travel and subsistence costs of 17 experts and two staff members, and consultant services for three work-months at the P-3 level for a five-day meeting in Pretoria in 1995. It was the Secretary-General's view that the Centre for Disarmament Affairs would be able to absorb the total amount of $112,300. The Advisory Committee had therefore concluded that draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.2/Rev.1 would entail no additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

2. In draft resolution A/49/L.45 concerning emergency international assistance for Afghanistan, the Secretary-General was requested to continue the special mission established under General Assembly resolution 48/208. At the time of the establishment of the special mission the Secretary-General had estimated its cost at $70,000 under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. The Advisory Committee had been informed that in 1994 costs of almost $600,000 had been incurred for the special mission. In his statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (A/C.5/49/36), the Secretary-General made provision for a Special Envoy at the Under-Secretary-General level, two security officers and one General Service staff member. It was the Secretary-General's view that the total additional requirements for 1994-1995 of $601,100 could be absorbed by transferring resources from

activities related to apartheid. No additional appropriation would therefore be required.

3. The political functions of the Office of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP) would be moved from Jalalabad to Kabul to a new Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan (OSGA) and additional staff resources would be allocated to the Office. In 1993, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, $1 million had been provided for OSGAP to cover operating costs and one P-5, four Field Service and two General Service posts, as well as seven local-level posts and one military adviser. The Secretary-General believed that the new mission would require one D-2, one P-5 and one General Service post, one security officer, three Field Service posts and nine local-level posts and two military advisers. The Advisory Committee recommended approval of those staffing requirements. However, since OSGA would provide support to the special mission it believed that the resources for the operation of the special mission and OSGA should be used in a complementary manner. The logistical support provided to the special mission by OSGAP and the other United Nations missions in the area was described in document A/49/208. It was the Advisory Committee's view that, if the resources were used in a complementary manner, there would be no need to provide more than $1 million for OSGA and that the adoption of the draft resolution before the General Assembly should give rise to an additional appropriation of $1 million. He recalled that in 1993 the Advisory Committee had recommended the appropriation of a similar amount under section 4; it had been informed that $930,000 had so far been committed or disbursed. The requirement was not governed by the provisions of the contingency fund.

4. The Secretary-General's statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/49/L.35 concerning the situation in Central America was contained in document A/C.5/49/45. In 1993, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the General Assembly had appropriated $332,200 under section 4 to cover, inter alia, one P-5 and two P-4 posts. The Advisory Committee recommended approval of the Secretary-General's request for the continuation of those posts. The adoption of the draft resolution would entail an additional appropriation of $330,300 under section 4 and $73,300 under section 28 (Staff assessment), to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1. Those amounts were not governed by the provisions of the contingency fund.

5. In his statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in the report of the Second Committee on the sustainable development of small island developing States (A/49/729/Add.5) (A/C.5/49/52), the Secretary-General indicated that the recommendations contained in the draft resolution, especially in paragraphs 12, 13 and 15, would necessitate the establishment of up to seven posts: three at the P-4 level for three regional economic commissions; one at the P-4 level for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and one at the P-5, one at the P-4 level and one General Service post for the Small Island Developing States Unit. The total staff costs were estimated at $380,500, with an additional $95,100 required for staff assessment. The Secretary-General was also requesting an appropriation of

$80,000 for non-staff costs: $30,000 for consultant services; $30,000 for convening an ad hoc expert group meeting; and $20,000 for staff travel. The total requirements amounted to $460,500.

6. Following its discussion of the question and an exchange of views with the representatives of the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee had concluded that resources should be made available to the Secretariat to cover the 1995 costs for posts on a temporary basis. The question of the permanent establishment of the posts would be considered by the General Assembly in the context of the programme budget proposals for the biennium 1996-1997. The Advisory Committee therefore recommended that $380,500 plus $95,100 should be provided as general temporary assistance to cover the staff costs for 12 months. It also concurred with the Secretary-General's proposals concerning other non-staff costs. The breakdown by budget section of the 1995 resource requirements of $460,500 was given in paragraph 13 of the statement. The appropriation was governed by the provisions of the contingency fund.

7. In his report on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council (A/C.5/49/12), the Secretary-General estimated that an additional $772,400 would be required for the biennium 1994-1995. The breakdown of that amount by decision of the Council was given in paragraph 17 of the report. The bulk of the requirement related to decisions in connection with the human rights situation in Rwanda. As indicated in paragraph 8 of the report, the Advisory Committee had concurred in authorizing the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $605,800. The Secretary-General now indicated that only $539,700 would need to be approved. In paragraph 19 he outlined the activities which would be postponed if the additional requirements of $722,400 could not be met from the contingency fund. In paragraph 20 he indicated that the resources released by such postponement would be used to finance the activities under resolution 1994/7 and decisions 1994/232, 1994/244, 1994/251 and 1994/254 of the Economic and Social Council. The implementation of decision 1994/223 on the human rights situation in Rwanda could not be postponed. The Advisory Committee therefore recommended an additional appropriation of $772,400 under sections 8, 14 and 21, subject to the provisions of the contingency fund. The Committee did not need to report to the General Assembly on document A/C.5/49/12, but merely to indicate the amount approved. The Secretary-General would then prepare a consolidated statement of programme budget implications and inform the Committee as to whether the activities could be financed from the contingency fund or needed to be postponed.

8. Mr. STITT (United Kingdom) said that his delegation wished to raise a number of questions concerning the Committee's present procedure and the recommendations of ACABQ, partly for clarification and partly to ensure that the Committee could act coherently on the various statements of programme budget implications which it would be considering. It was probable that the Secretary-General's consolidated statement of programme budget implications would be such as to require postponement of various activities in order to avoid exceeding the limits of the contingency fund. The Committee would not be acting in the best interests of the United Nations if it approved the statements as they were

presented without any reference to the overall question of priority which might well have to be addressed towards the end of the session. His delegation was not insisting on full written reports by the Advisory Committee on the statements of programme budget implications and the associated revised estimates, but it was essential for a summary of the Advisory Committee's recommendations to be made available before the Committee took action.

9. Several of the proposals now before the Committee were judged to give rise to additional appropriations. In the view of the Advisory Committee, two of them fell clearly within, and two clearly outside, the provisions of the contingency fund. His delegation did not necessarily agree with that view, for it appeared that the costs of the activities of OSGAP and the special mission to Afghanistan and the activities in Central America had been absorbed under the regular budget in 1994 with no need for additional appropriations.

10. His delegation would have no difficulty in taking a decision based on the advice of the Advisory Committee on the statement of programme budget implications contained in document A/C.5/49/35, but it thought that the Committee should take no action on the other four statements pending receipt of a report on the cumulative implications for the second year of the biennium.

11. Ms. RODRIGUEZ (Cuba) said that her delegation shared the concerns expressed by the representative of the United Kingdom. The Committee was not in a position to take action on the statements of programme budget implications now before it.

12. Mr. TAKASU (Controller) pointed out that expenditure on activities in Central America and Afghanistan did not fall within the normal operation of the contingency fund since they related to peace and security.

13. Mr. ETUKET (Uganda) agreed with the representative of the United Kingdom regarding the need to take a final decision in the context of the consolidated statement of programme budget implications. Since document A/C.5/49/12 had been issued in mid-November, he asked whether an addendum would be issued covering resolutions and decisions of relevance to the Economic and Social Council which were still under negotiation, in particular in the Third Committee.

14. Mr. KELLER (United States of America) asked whether the Advisory Committee had considered the statement of programme budget implications contained in document A/C.5/49/37.

15. Mr. KELLY (Ireland) said that, since the Committee was not going to take action at the current meeting on the statements of programme budget implications under consideration, it would be useful to have a written text of the comments of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee in time for the following meeting.

16. Mr. STITT (United Kingdom) said that the financial implications of Economic and Social Council decisions were a somewhat confusing matter - there was at least one other item about to be submitted to the Third Committee which had financial implications and which was not reflected in document A/C.5/49/12. It

would be useful to receive individual statements of programme budget implications; failing that, documents indicating that the Council had been made aware of the financial implications of its decisions should be made available.

17. The CHAIRMAN, responding to the United States delegation, said that the amendment which was the subject of the statement of programme budget implications contained in document A/C.5/49/37 had been withdrawn; the statement had therefore been superseded.

18. Mr. TAKASU (Controller) said that the Committee could rest assured that the Economic and Social Council had been properly informed of the programme budget implications of its decisions, although action with regard to programme budget implications was, of course, within the purview of the General Assembly and not the Council. While the Economic and Social Council might well hold a session in the near future and take further decisions, action was needed on those already taken. As for matters under consideration in the Third Committee or in other committees where negotiations were still ongoing, the Secretariat would be guided by whatever decisions were taken by those organs, and, if it was unable to absorb the costs or implement activities without additional resources, it would issue further statements of programme budget implications. That was not, however, necessary for the time being.

19. Mr. STITT (United Kingdom) said he understood that decisions of the Economic and Social Council must either be endorsed all together as part of the Council's report, or be the subject of separate General Assembly decisions. The Fifth Committee needed assurance on that point. Since the Third Committee would be finalizing a pertinent decision in the very near future, it would be prudent for the Fifth Committee to postpone consideration of the revised estimates until all the recommendations relating to economic and social matters were known.

20. Mr. TAKASU (Controller) said that the General Assembly was awaiting action by the Fifth Committee on the statements of programme budget implications and the revised estimates before it. The Secretariat could prepare a summary table indicating all the decisions with programme budget implications relating to the economic and social sectors, so as to give the Committee an overview. If, however, the Committee were to await the consolidated statement of programme budget implications, it would delay the work of the General Assembly.

21. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should defer action on the statements of programme budget implications before it pending preparation of the summary table.

22. It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 155: PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991 (A/47/915 and Corr.1; A/C.5/47/77/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)

23. Mr. TAKASU (Controller) said that, although the final accounts for the biennium 1990-1991 had been closed 35 months earlier, the final appropriations for the biennium had yet to be approved. That situation had arisen because, in

the final performance report for the biennium, submitted in December 1991, a net increase of $28.9 million had been sought by the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee had noted that certain savings might accrue before the accounts were finally closed and had recommended to the General Assembly that it should appropriate $15 million and grant commitment authority to the Secretary-General of up to $13.9 million. Those recommendations had been approved by the General Assembly.

24. At the closing of the accounts in 1992, net additional expenditure of $11.9 million had been recorded, but the General Assembly had postponed consideration of the Secretary-General's request for an additional appropriation to cover that amount. During 1992, savings had been realized through the liquidation of obligations and the Secretary-General had therefore proposed that the General Assembly should appropriate for the biennium 1990-1991 a gross amount of $17.6 million, offset by revised income estimates of $9.3 million, giving a net amount of $8.3 million. While the Advisory Committee had endorsed that request, the General Assembly had again deferred action. As a result of further savings, the final net requirement had declined to an appropriation of $7.9 million.

25. The overexpenditure had resulted mainly from decisions of the International Civil Service Commission, involving additional expenditure of $17.3 million, and the evacuation of staff from the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in 1990, at an estimated cost of some $4.8 million. The Fifth Committee should now recommend an increase in the appropriation authorized for the biennium 1990-1991 of $17.2 million, offset by revised income estimates of $9.2 million, leaving a net amount slightly in excess of $7.9 million. Since there was an anticipated surplus of $36 million for the biennium 1992-1993, the additional appropriations for 1990-1991 would be offset against that amount.

26. Mr. MENKVELD (Netherlands) said that, at previous sessions of the Fifth Committee, his delegation had been unable to support a decision on the final appropriation for the biennium 1990-1991 on account of the confusion over the employment of supernumerary staff for whom no posts had been budgeted. In resolution 43/213, the General Assembly had approved a substantial reduction in the number of posts, through attrition or agreed termination, and the reassignment of supernumerary staff. The deadline for the reduced staffing table had been set at the beginning of the biennium 1990-1991.

27. It appeared from the closure of the accounts as of 31 December 1992 that the Secretary-General had proposed that the General Assembly should appropriate, for the biennium 1990-1991, an additional amount which would include the cost of over 200 staff members who had remained in employment with the Organization despite the fact that there were no posts for them in the staffing table. His delegation had drawn attention to two important issues: first, as the Board of Auditors had stated, payments to supernumerary staff should not have been made without the prior approval of the General Assembly, and second, the initial information provided by the Secretariat on the issue of supernumerary staff had been limited and at times inconsistent.

28. While his delegation recognized the need for the Organization to proceed carefully with the release of supernumerary staff, that should not prevent the Secretary-General from obtaining prior approval from the General Assembly to maintain supernumerary staff, nor was it a reason for the failure of the Secretariat to provide adequate and timely information on the issue. That failure had made it necessary for his delegation to raise the issue of the lack of reference to supernumerary staff in the performance report for the biennium 1990-1991 on a number of occasions.

29. His delegation was grateful for the additional information provided, albeit late, by the Secretariat and welcomed the ongoing efforts to reduce the number of supernumerary staff and the intention to complete the redeployment of posts and staff by the end of 1994. His delegation was also confident that, under the new management culture, based on accountability and responsibility, staff would no longer be retained without the prior approval of the General Assembly if no posts were budgeted for their functions. Having said that, his delegation was prepared to endorse the increase in the appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 which had been requested.

30. Mr. BOIN (France) said that, despite the valuable explanations provided by the Controller, his delegation was not convinced that the expenditure in excess of the amount appropriated by the General Assembly was not in fact attributable to the cost of supernumerary staff. That serious issue raised the principle of respect for the budgetary prerogatives of the General Assembly and the importance of not presenting Member States with a fait accompli. His delegation attached great importance to assigning managerial responsibility and holding managers accountable for errors.

31. For those reasons his delegation was not prepared to pay for a decision over which it had had no control and which amounted to regularizing what was in fact an irregularity. It was therefore not in a position to approve the request for final appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 on an ex post facto basis.

32. Mr. STITT (United Kingdom) said that to a large extent his delegation shared the view expressed by the previous two speakers that the excess of unauthorized expenditure in the biennium 1990-1991 was, in fact, the result of the failure of the Secretariat to address adequately the problem of supernumerary staff. However, his delegation shared the view of the delegation of the Netherlands that the question of supernumerary staff should be put to rest and it was prepared to approve the request for an increase in the appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991.

33. His delegation was, however, concerned about the request for a further assessment in respect of overexpenditure. It noted that in paragraph 7 of document A/47/915 the Advisory Committee had stated that "while the Advisory Committee agrees that a net amount of $8,382,100 would have to be appropriated, at this stage the Committee does not believe that it is necessary to assess that amount". For that reason, his delegation was unable to approve the second part of the Secretary-General's request and, in that respect, effectively shared the position expressed by the representative of France.

34. Mr. KELLER (United States of America) said that his delegation, too, felt that the time had come to lay to rest the problem of excess expenditure attributable to the continued employment of supernumerary staff, and hoped that it would be possible in the future to adhere to the Organization's Financial Regulations. His delegation was prepared to accept the proposal that the surplus from the biennium 1992-1993 could be drawn upon to cover the excess expenditure.

35. His delegation was, however, concerned about another problem, namely, the systematic overbudgeting for staff assessment. He noted that the method had now changed and he hoped that the improved methodology would resolve the problem. His delegation would, however, expect reimbursements under that item in future years.

36. Mr. TAKASU (Controller) said that he was gratified by the confidence expressed by delegations in the new tighter managerial approach of the Secretariat, which was extremely conscious of the need to comply with the decisions of the General Assembly and to refer to it before, rather than after, taking action when any problems arose. In response to the remarks by the representative of France concerning supernumerary staff, he said that there had, indeed, been a number of staff whose posts had been abolished but who could not at the time be reassigned to permanent posts. That problem had now been eliminated; moreover, in budgetary terms it had not meant that the Organization had been carrying surplus staff, over and above the staffing tables approved by the General Assembly. While there had, indeed, been certain units or divisions in which it had been difficult to reassign staff as planned, there had been enough vacant posts throughout the Organization to accommodate the staff, and the Secretariat had not exceeded the approved level of staffing for the Organization as a whole.

37. With regarding to the question of assessment, it was true, as the United Kingdom representative had pointed out, that the Advisory Committee had earlier agreed that a net amount of $8,382,100 would have to be appropriated, although at that stage the Committee had not believed that it was necessary to assess that amount. However, the Advisory Committee had gone on to recommend that the question of assessment in respect of that amount should be dealt with in connection with the first performance report for the biennium 1992-1993. In his view, while the Advisory Committee had taken the view that it was not necessary at the earlier stage to assess an additional amount, the accounts for the biennium 1992-1993 had been closed and, in accordance with the Financial Regulations, there was no other way than to offset the surplus that had accrued during the biennium 1992-1993.

38. Mr. STITT (United Kingdom) said that he agreed with the Controller that paragraph 7 of the report of ACABQ (A/47/915) was somewhat ambiguous. Nevertheless, in cash terms the Secretariat had received more in assessments for the regular budget during the biennium 1990-1991 than had been budgeted for. For that reason, his delegation was not convinced that there was a need for any further contribution from Governments and would welcome clarification on that point from the Advisory Committee. It was not in a position to authorize the

Secretariat to retain approximately one third of the balance for the biennium 1992-1993, as had been suggested.

39. Mr. BOIN (France) endorsed the remarks made by the United Kingdom representative. The explanations provided by the Controller had indeed made it clear that vacant posts had been used to deal with the problem of supernumerary staff; in his delegations's view, that was not a satisfactory way of addressing the problem, particularly in the light of the new management culture of responsibility and accountability. The issue was one of principle and, while the amounts involved were not large, the debate had the merit of focusing attention. He appreciated the Controller's recognition of the need for transparency which, had it been observed in the past, would perhaps have prevented the problem from arising. Accordingly, his delegation was not, at the present stage, in a position to approve the request for final appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 on an ex post facto basis.

40. Mrs. EMERSON (Portugal), referring to the issue of transparency and accurate information, said that it had come to her attention in the course of informal consultations that the information provided by the Secretariat regarding the costs of staff representation activities in document A/C.5/47/59 was inaccurate. That was a further regrettable instance of the Committee being given misleading information. She had requested that a corrigendum should be issued and, on that understanding, did not wish to delay action on the item under consideration.

41. The CHAIRMAN suggested that action on agenda item 155 should be postponed until a subsequent meeting in order to allow time for further informed consultations in the interests of achieving a consensus.

42. It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 123: FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA II (continued) (A/49/563 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/49/762 and Corr.1)

43. Mr. TAKASU (Controller), introducing the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) (A/49/563 and Corr.1 and Add.1), said that the cost estimate presented for the period from 1 June to 30 September 1994 had had to be revised in the light of recent developments, in particular, the extension by the Security Council in resolution 954 (1994) of the Operation's mandate until 31 March 1995. The revised cost estimate appeared in A/49/563/Add.1. Some operational elements would have to be determined as the situation evolved, but it had already been decided that troop numbers would be decreased. The average strength would be 15,000 in November, 13,500 in December and 10,200 in January and February 1995. Civilian staff would also be phased out proportionally. The revised cost estimate for the four-month period therefore amounted to $190 million. In view of the complexity of the final phase of the withdrawal in March 1995, including such aspects of security as closure of the Operation and the disposal of its assets, a revised report would be submitted in February 1995. The General Assembly was also being requested to appropriate additional resources for the period from 1 June to

30 September 1994, pending the submission of the full financing report. The amount of $245.4 million had already been authorized by the General Assembly for that period and an amount of $253.7 million was required for the period 1 October 1994 to 28 February 1995, giving a total appropriation of $499.1 million. An additional appropriation of $63.6 million was required for the period from 1 June to 30 September; the same amount had been assessed for the period from 1 October 1994 to 28 February 1995, so that the apportionment would amount to $317.3 million.

44. With regard to contributions and troop payments, he said that a total of $192.8 million in contributions to the special account for UNOSOM was still outstanding. The Secretariat had paid troop-contributing countries up to August 1994, but could not pay them for the months of September to November until States had paid their outstanding contributions. An interim payment for the use of contingent-owned equipment, amounting to $30.8 million, had been made for the month of October, but no payment had been made for subsequent months.

45. Referring to the question of the loss of $3.9 million of stolen cash at Mogadishu between 16 and 17 April 1994, he said that the investigation was continuing. A team had been sent to the spot immediately and the Office of Internal Oversight Services had obtained the assistance of Scotland Yard. On the administrative side, a series of actions had been taken to avoid a recurrence. UNOSOM II had been instructed to strengthen security and its cashier's office had been completely secured. Operational procedures for the transfer and handling of cash, including the modification of delivery dates, had been improved and an organizational unit had been given responsibility for the security of civilian buildings and assets. The use of cash to pay vendors had been reduced; under all new contracts vendors were paid by cheque and, where possible, existing contracts which made provision for cash payments had been renegotiated. The Secretary-General had also taken appropriate disciplinary action against the senior administrative officers in charge at the time. Those officers had been replaced, the staff had been strengthened and an internal auditor had been assigned to deal with the financial aspects of the matter. He noted that the loss had been included in the performance report. When the investigation had been concluded a decision would be taken as to whether or not to write off the loss.

46. Ms. HOLLAND (United Kingdom) said that the Committee had been promised that the results of the investigation would be made available to it. It was her understanding that the Scotland Yard investigation had been completed. She asked when the internal investigation would be concluded and when the Committee would be informed.

47. Mr. TAKASU (Controller) said that the internal investigation had not yet been completed and he could not say when it would be. He had made his statement on the assumption that the Committee would want to know what steps had been taken to date.

AGENDA ITEM 126: FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA (A/49/429 and Add.1 and 2 and A/49/766)

48. Mr. TAKASU (Controller), introducing the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) (A/49/429 and Add.1 and 2), said that some of the information contained in the report was no longer valid and that reduced cost estimates had been submitted in document A/49/429/Add.2.

49. He recalled that the General Assembly had authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission at a rate not to exceed $334,200 gross per month for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1994. As had been envisaged at the time, the Mission's mandate had been enlarged. The total commitments, including the $10 million authorized pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/229 for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, amounted to $11.2 million. For the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995, the Advisory Committee had recommended reductions in the costs of communication and equipment which would reduce the total appropriation for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995 to $8.8 million, inclusive of the amount of $1.3 million that had already been authorized. The additional amount to be assessed would therefore be $7.9 million. The unencumbered balance of $1.1 million for the previous period would be offset against the additional assessment. For the period following 13 January 1995, he accepted the Advisory Committee's recommendation that the General Assembly should be requested to authorize the commitment of $1,720,034 per month.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.